

Construction of Bound Entangled States Based on Permutation Operators

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Abstract

We present a construction of new bound entangled states from given bound entangled states for arbitrary dimensional bipartite systems. One way to construct bound entangled states is to show that these states are PPT (positive partial transpose) and violate the range criterion at the same time. By applying certain operators to given bound entangled states or to one of the subsystems of the given bound entangled states, we obtain a set of new states which are both PPT and violate the range criterion. We show that the derived bound entangled states are not local unitary equivalent to the original bound entangled states by detail examples.

Key words: Bound entanglement, Positive partial transpose, Range criterion, Local unitary equivalent

1 Introduction

Quantum entanglement has played an important role in quantum information processing such as quantum teleportation [1], quantum cryptography [2], quantum dense coding [3], and parallel computing [4]. Among quantum entangled states, one special type of entangled ones is the bound entangled states. Even though no pure entanglement can be distilled from bound entangled states they constitute a useful resource in quantum information protocols. They can be helpful for quantum communication via activation [5, 6]. It was also shown that some bound entangled states can be useful in enhancing teleportation power [7], distilling secure quantum keys [8] and reducing communication complexity [9].

As bound entangled states show different characters of entanglement from that of distillable quantum states, it is of significance to study the structure and learn the characterization

of these states. Considerable efforts have been made to the construction of bound entangled states. Such constructions provide a deep insight into the structure of entangled states. Meanwhile, many useful tools are introduced in identifying bound entanglement. The first example of bound entanglement was given by Horodecki [10]. Bound entangled states are also constructed based on unextendible product bases (UPB) [11] and mutually unbiased bases (MUB) [12, 13]. A systematic method to construct high-dimensional bound entangled states was presented in Ref. [14]. High-dimensional bipartite and multipartite bound entangled states are studied in Ref. [15, 16, 17, 19]. Although many bound entangled states have been found, the physical character and mathematical structure of bound entangled states are still not well understood.

In this paper, we propose a construction of bound entangled states in any bipartite systems. By using actions on a given bound entangled states or on one of the subsystems of these states, a series of bound entangled states can be constructed, which are not local unitary equivalent to the given bound entangled states. The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we demonstrate that the states obtained by applying the operators on the given states are PPT and violate the range criterion. Examples of bound entangled states are given. In Section 3, we show that the states can be bound entangled by applying the operators to one of the subsystems of given bound entangled states. We present some detailed examples of this construction. Conclusions and discussions are given in Section 4.

2 Construction via operators acting on density matrix

Let H be an N -dimensional complex Hilbert space with an orthonormal basis $|i\rangle$, $i = 1, \dots, N$. Let ρ be a density matrix defined on $H \otimes H$ with $\text{rank}(\rho)=n \leq N^2$. Then ρ can be written as

$$\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i |\nu_i\rangle \langle \nu_i|,$$

where $|\nu_i\rangle$ and λ_i are the eigenvectors and eigenvalues, respectively. $|\nu_i\rangle$ is a normalized bipartite pure state of the form

$$|\nu_i\rangle = (a_{1i}, \dots, a_{N^2i})^t,$$

where t stands for transposition. Let P_{mn} be the permutation operator that swaps the m th and n th systems, i.e.

$$P_{mn}|1, 2, \dots, m, \dots, n, \dots, N\rangle = |1, 2, \dots, n, \dots, m, \dots, N\rangle.$$

Let $Q_i(c)P_{mn}$ be the matrix obtained by multiplying the i th row or column of P_{mn} by c , where $c \neq 0, 1$, $c \in \mathcal{R}$ is a real number.

Theorem 1. Suppose that the state ρ is PPT and not satisfying the range criterion. Then for any $Q = Q_i(c)P_{mn}$, $c \neq 0, 1 \in \mathcal{R}$ and $i \neq m, n$, the state $\rho' = (I \otimes Q)\rho(I \otimes Q)^\dagger$ is also bound entangled.

Proof: Since $(I \otimes Q)^{T_2} = I \otimes Q$, $(I \otimes Q)^\dagger = (I \otimes Q)^t$ and the congruent transformation dose not change positive semi-definiteness of the matrix, ρ'^{T_2} is positive semi-definite, where T_2 denotes the transposition with respect to the second system. Hence ρ' is PPT. Any vector μ in the range of ρ is a vector of the form

$$\mu = (B_{11}, \dots, B_{1N}, \dots, B_{N1}, \dots, B_{NN})^t,$$

where $B_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}$. As $\rho' = (I \otimes Q)\rho(I \otimes Q)^\dagger$, we see that the corresponding vector μ' in the range of ρ' is given by

$$\mu' = (B_{1'1'}, \dots, cB_{1'i'}, \dots, B_{1'N'}, \dots, B_{N'1'}, \dots, B_{N'N'})^t,$$

where $P_{mn}(i) = i'$.

Since the state ρ violates the range criterion, there exist a basis $\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_q\}$ of $\text{range}(\rho)$ such that their partial complex conjugations with respect to the second system do not span $\text{range}(\rho^{T_2})$. That is, there is a vector μ_0 belonging to the range of ρ which is linearly independent from the vectors spanning the range of ρ^{T_2} . Since $I \otimes Q$ is reversible, the vectors $(I \otimes Q)\mu_1, \dots, (I \otimes Q)\mu_q$ span the range of ρ' , and the vector $(I \otimes Q)\mu_0$ belonging to the range of ρ'^{T_2} is also linearly independent from the partial complex conjugated vectors. Hence the state ρ' is bound entangled.

Remark 1. According to Ref. [20], two density matrices are equivalent under local unitary transformations if there exists an ordering of the corresponding eigenstates such that the following invariants have the same values for both density matrices:

$$J^s(\rho) = \text{Tr}(\rho^s), \quad \tilde{\Omega}(\rho), \quad \tilde{\theta}(\rho), \quad \tilde{X}(\rho), \quad \tilde{Y}(\rho),$$

where $i, j, k, s = 1, \dots, N^2$, with entries give by $\tilde{\Omega}(\rho)_{ij} = \text{Tr}(\rho_i \rho_j)$, $\tilde{\theta}(\rho)_{ij} = \text{Tr}(\theta_i \theta_j)$, $\tilde{X}(\rho)_{ijk} = \text{Tr}(\rho_i \rho_j \rho_k)$, $\tilde{Y}(\rho)_{ijk} = \text{Tr}(\theta_i \theta_j \theta_k)$, where $\rho_i = \text{Tr}_2 |v_i\rangle\langle v_i|$, $\theta_i = \text{Tr}_1 |v_i\rangle\langle v_i|$. Therefore if any of the above invariants are not equal for two density matrices, then they are not equivalent under local unitary transformations. By choosing appropriate operators Q one sees that the bound entangled states constructed in Theorem 1 are not local unitary equivalent to the original bound entangled states.

Remark 2. If $\dim H_1 \neq \dim H_2$, by using the same approach one can also get similar results for bipartite states in $H_1 \otimes H_2$.

Remark 3. Instead of the operator Q in the Theorem 1, if one uses $Q = Q_k(c) \prod_{ij} P_{ij}$, $k \neq i \neq j$, where \prod_{ij} denotes the product of a finite number matrices P_{ij} , similar results can be obtained.

Next we will give some examples.

Example 1. The spectral decomposition of the state ρ [19] in $3 \otimes 3$ systems can be expressed as,

$$\rho = \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{3}(|f_1\rangle\langle f_1| + |f_2\rangle\langle f_2| + |f_3\rangle\langle f_3|) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}(|f_4\rangle\langle f_4| + |f_5\rangle\langle f_5|), \quad (1)$$

where $0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{2}{5}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f_1\rangle &= (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |f_2\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |f_3\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)^t, \\ |f_4\rangle &= (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |f_5\rangle &= (0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0)^t. \end{aligned}$$

Let $Q = Q_3(c)P_{12}$, then $\rho' = (I \otimes Q)\rho(I \otimes Q)^\dagger$ is bound entangled.

According to [19], the state ρ is PPT and violates the range criterion. From Theorem 1 ρ' is PPT too. Any vector of $\text{range}(\rho)$ can be represented as

$$\mu = (A, B, C, -B, D, 0, -C, 0, E)^t,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E \in \mathbb{C}$. Any vector of $\text{range}(\rho')$ can be expressed as

$$\mu' = (B, A, C, D, -B, 0, 0, -C, E)^t.$$

According to [19], vectors $\mu_1 = (a_1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, 0)^t$, $\mu_2 = (0, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (0, b_2, 0)^t$, $\mu_3 = (0, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (0, 0, b_3)^t$, $\mu_4 = (a_1, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, b_3)^t$, $\mu_5 = (a_1, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, b_2, 0)^t$ span the range of ρ , while their partial complex conjugations on the second system do not span the range of ρ^{T_2} , as the vector $\mu_0 = (1, 0, 0) \otimes (0, 1, 0)^t$ of $\text{range}(\rho^{T_2})$ is linearly independent from any basis vectors of $\text{range}(\rho)$. For ρ' we can also get that the partial complex conjugations with respect to the second system of the following vectors do not span the range of ρ'^{T_2} , since the vector $(I \otimes Q)\mu_0 = (1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (1, 0, 0)^t$ of $\text{range}(\rho'^{T_2})$ is linearly independent from these vectors,

$$\begin{aligned} (I \otimes Q)\mu_1 &= (a_1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (0, b_1, 0)^t, \\ (I \otimes Q)\mu_2 &= (0, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (b_2, 0, 0)^t, \\ (I \otimes Q)\mu_3 &= (0, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (0, 0, cb_3)^t, \\ (I \otimes Q)\mu_4 &= (a_1, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (0, b_1, cb_3)^t, \\ (I \otimes Q)\mu_5 &= (a_1, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (b_2, b_1, 0)^t. \end{aligned}$$

Hence ρ' is bound entangled either. Since the invariants $\theta(\rho)_{3,3} = 1$, $\theta(\rho')_{3,3} = c^4$, i.e. $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\rho')$, ρ and ρ' are not local unitary equivalent.

Example 2. The spectral decomposition of the state ρ in $2 \otimes 8$ systems [21] has the form,

$$\rho = \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 |\eta_i\rangle\langle\eta_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \sum_{i=5}^8 |\eta_i\rangle\langle\eta_i|, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad (2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} |\eta_1\rangle &= (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_2\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_3\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_4\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)^t, \\ |\eta_5\rangle &= (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_6\rangle &= (0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_7\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^t, \\ |\eta_8\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^t. \end{aligned}$$

Firstly we prove that the state ρ is PPT and violates the range criterion. ρ^{T_2} is a nonzero Hermitian row diagonally matrix when $0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}$, thus ρ^{T_2} is positive semidefinite. Any vector of $\text{range}(\rho)$ can be written as

$$\mu = (A, B, C, 0, -B, D, 0, E, -C, 0, F, G, 0, -E, -G, H)^t,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H \in \mathcal{C}$. If ρ is separable,

$$\mu_{sep} = (b_1, b_2)^t \otimes (c_1, \dots, c_8)^t.$$

Thus we see that the following vectors span $\text{range}(\rho)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= (b_1, b_2)^t \otimes (c_1, 0, c_3, 0, 0, c_6, 0, c_8)^t, \\ \mu_2 &= (b_1, 0)^t \otimes (c_1, c_2, 0, 0, c_5, c_6, 0, 0)^t, \\ \mu_3 &= (0, b_2)^t \otimes (0, 0, c_3, c_4, 0, 0, c_7, c_8)^t. \end{aligned}$$

Since the vector $\mu_0 = (1, 0)^t \otimes (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t \in \rho^{T_2}$ is linearly independent from the vectors $\mu_1^{*2}, \mu_2^{*2}, \mu_3^{*2}$, ρ is entangled. Therefore, ρ is bound entangled.

Let $Q = Q_3(c)P_{12}P_{78}$. Then $\rho' = (I \otimes Q)\rho(I \otimes Q)^\dagger$. It follows from Theorem 1 that ρ' is PPT. Any vector of $\text{range}(\rho')$ is of the following form

$$\mu = (B, A, cC, 0, -B, D, E, 0, 0, -C, F, G, 0, -E, H, -G)^t.$$

We get that

$$\begin{aligned}
(I \otimes Q)\mu_1 &= (b_1, b_2)^t \otimes (0, c_1, cc_3, 0, 0, c_6, c_8, 0)^t, \\
(I \otimes Q)\mu_2 &= (b_1, 0)^t \otimes (c_2, c_1, 0, 0, c_5, c_6, 0, 0)^t, \\
(I \otimes Q)\mu_3 &= (0, b_2)^t \otimes (0, 0, cc_3, c_4, 0, 0, c_8, c_7)^t, \\
(I \otimes Q)\mu_0 &= (1, 0)^t \otimes (0, 0, c, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t.
\end{aligned}$$

So ρ' is also bound entangled. Since $\theta(\rho)_{6,7} = 0$, $\theta(\rho')_{6,7} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}c^2$, then $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\rho')$, and ρ and ρ' are not local unitary equivalent.

In [19], we have presented a class of bound entangled states in $3k \otimes 3k$ quantum systems. Using Theorem 1, we can construct new bound entangled states from these $3k \otimes 3k$ bound entangled states.

Example 3. The spectral decomposition of the bound entangled state ρ [19] in $3k \otimes 3k$ quantum systems is written as follows:

$$\rho = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 |\chi_i\rangle\langle\chi_i| + \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{7k^2-4k} \sum_{i=3}^{7k^2-4k+2} |\chi_i\rangle\langle\chi_i|, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{2}{7k-2},$$

where $|\chi_1\rangle = |\phi_1\rangle$ and $|\chi_2\rangle = |\phi_2\rangle$ are the linearly independent eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalue $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, with $|\phi_1\rangle = (0, b, 0, 0, \dots, 0, -b, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, b, 0, 0, \dots, 0, -b, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^t$, $|\phi_2\rangle = (0, 0, b, 0, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0, -b, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, b, 0, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0, -b, 0, 0)^t$, $|b|^2 = \frac{1}{2k}$. $|\chi_i\rangle$, $i = 3, \dots, 7k^2-4k+2$, are the linearly independent eigenvectors of L_{3k} with eigenvalue of $\frac{1-\varepsilon}{7k^2-4k}$, where L_{3k} is a $9k^2 \times 9k^2$ matrix having the following nonzero entries:

$$(L_{3k})_{(m-1) \times 3k+m, (m-1) \times 3k+m} = \frac{1}{7k^2-4k}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, 3k.$$

$$(L_{3k})_{(3m-l) \times 3k+3n-l', (3m-l) \times 3k+3n-l'} = \frac{1}{7k^2-4k}, \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots, k, \quad m \neq n. \quad l' = \begin{cases} 0, 2 & , \quad l = 1. \\ 1, 2 & , \quad l = 2. \\ 0, 1, 2 & , \quad l = 3. \end{cases}$$

Take $Q = P_{3(c)}P_{12}$. We claim that the state $\rho' = (I \otimes Q)\rho(I \otimes Q)^\dagger$ is bound entangled. In fact, since ρ is PPT, ρ' is also PPT. By [18], the following vectors form a basis of the range of ρ :

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi_{3m-2, 3m-2}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3m-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m-2, 3n-2}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m-2, 3n-1}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m-2, 3n}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m-1, 3m-1}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3m-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m-1, 3n-2}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi_{3m-1,3n-1}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n-1}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m,3m}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3m}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m,3n-2}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n-2}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_{3m,3n}\rangle &= (0, \dots, 0, a_{3m}, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, \dots, 0, b_{3n}, 0, \dots, 0)^t, \\
|\psi_k\rangle &= (a_1, 0, a_3, \dots, a_{3k-2}, 0, a_{3k})^t \otimes (b_1, 0, b_3, \dots, b_{3k-2}, 0, b_{3k})^t, \\
|\psi_{kk}\rangle &= (a_1, a_2, 0, \dots, a_{3k-2}, a_{3k-1}, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, b_2, 0, \dots, b_{3k-2}, b_{3k-1}, 0)^t,
\end{aligned}$$

where $m, n = 1, \dots, k$, $n \neq m$, $a_1, \dots, a_{3k}, b_1, \dots, b_{3k} \in \mathcal{C}$. The vector $|\psi_0\rangle = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^t \otimes (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^t$ of range(ρ^{T_2}) is also linearly independent from the vectors obtained by taking partial complex conjugation on the above vectors.

According to Theorem 1 we know that the vectors $(I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-2,3m-2}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-2,3n-2}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-2,3n-1}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-2,3n}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-1,3m-1}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-1,3n-2}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m-1,3n-1}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m,3m}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m,3n-2}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{3m,3n}\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_k\rangle, (I \otimes Q)|\psi_{kk}\rangle$ span the range of ρ' . Performing the partial complex conjugations with respect to the second system, we get that the resulting vectors do not span the range of ρ'^{T_2} , since the range vector $(I \otimes Q)|\psi_0\rangle$ of ρ'^{T_2} is linearly independent from the resulting vectors. Hence ρ' is bound entangled. Moreover, since $\theta(\rho)_{2,2} = \frac{1}{2k}$, $\theta(\rho')_{2,2} = \frac{1}{2k} + (c^4 - 1)\frac{1}{4k^2}$, hence $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\rho')$. Therefore, ρ and ρ' are not local unitary equivalent.

3 Construction by action on bases of the density matrices

In this section, we consider construction of bound entangled states based on changing bases of the density matrices. We restrict ourselves to permutation operators invariant under T_2 and set $P^{(1)} = \{P_{mn} \in P \mid P_{mn}^{T_2} = P_{mn}\}$.

Let $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i |\nu_i\rangle \langle \nu_i|$ be a density matrix under spectral decomposition. Suppose there is a permutation operator $P_{mn} \in P^{(1)}$ leaving all eigenvectors $|\nu_j\rangle$ invariant except for possibly $|\nu_i\rangle$. That is, the components a_{mj} of $|\nu_j\rangle$ satisfy $a_{mj} = a_{nj}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, n$. Then we have the following theorem.

Theorem 2. If the density matrix σ constructed as above is PPT and does not satisfy the range criterion, then

$$\sigma' = \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j |\nu_j\rangle \langle \nu_j| + \lambda_i P_{mn} |\nu_i\rangle \langle \nu_i| P_{mn}^\dagger$$

is bound entangled.

Proof: By assumption, $\sigma' = P_{mn} \sigma P_{mn}^\dagger = P_{mn} \sigma P_{mn}$. Since $P_{mn}^{T_2} = P_{mn}$ and σ^{T_2} is positive

semi-definite, $\sigma'^{T_2} = P_{mn}\sigma^{T_2}P_{mn}$ is positive semi-definite. Hence σ' is PPT.

Any vector μ of $\text{range}(\sigma)$ can be written as

$$\mu = (A_{11}, \dots, A_{1N}, \dots, A_{N1}, \dots, A_{NN})^t.$$

Under the action of P_{mn} , the corresponding vector μ' in $\text{range}(\sigma')$ becomes

$$\mu' = (A_{1'1'}, \dots, A_{1'N'}, \dots, A_{N'1'}, \dots, A_{N'N'})^t,$$

where $P_{mn}(i) = i'$. Suppose that the vectors $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_q$ span the range of σ , but their partial complex conjugations with respect to the second system do not span the range of σ^{T_2} . That is, there is a vector μ_0 of $\text{range}(\sigma^{T_2})$ which is linearly independent from these conjugated vectors. Since P_{mn} is reversible, there are vectors $P_{mn}\mu_1, \dots, P_{mn}\mu_l$, $l \leq q$, span the range of σ' , and the vector $P_{mn}\mu_0$ of $\text{range}(\sigma'^{T_2})$ is also linearly independent from these spanning vectors under partial complex conjugation on the second system. Thus the state σ' is bound entangled.

Remark 4. If $\dim H_1 \neq \dim H_2$, the similar result still holds for states in $H_1 \otimes H_2$.

Remark 5. According to [20], by using the local unitary invariants $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma)$, $\tilde{\theta}(\sigma)$, $\tilde{X}(\sigma)$, $\tilde{Y}(\sigma)$, together with the condition $J^s(\sigma) = \text{Tr}(\sigma^s)$, $s = 1, \dots, N^2$, one can verify that, by choosing appropriate operators, the derived states are not local unitary equivalent to the original states.

Example 4: Consider the state Eq.(1) in Example 1. Let P_{46} act on the eigenvector $|f_4\rangle$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' = P_{46}\rho P_{46}^\dagger &= \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{3}(|f_1\rangle\langle f_1| + |f_2\rangle\langle f_2| + |f_3\rangle\langle f_3|) + \\ &\quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2}(P_{46}|f_4\rangle\langle f_4|P_{46}^\dagger + |f_5\rangle\langle f_5|), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{2}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously σ' is PPT. Vectors $\mu_1 = (a_1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, 0)^t$, $\mu_2 = (0, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (0, b_2, 0)^t$, $\mu_3 = (0, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (0, 0, b_3)^t$, $\mu_4 = (a_1, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, b_3)^t$, $\mu_5 = (a_1, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, b_2, 0)^t$ span the range of ρ . However, the partial complex conjugations of these vectors do not span the range of ρ^{T_2} , as the vector $\mu_0 = (1, 0, 0) \otimes (0, 1, 0)^t$ is linearly independent from these vectors. According to Theorem 2, we can get

$$\begin{aligned} P_{46}\mu_1 &= (a_1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, 0)^t, \\ P_{46}\mu_2 &= (0, a_2, 0)^t \otimes (0, b_2, 0)^t, \\ P_{46}\mu_3 &= (0, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (0, 0, b_3)^t, \\ P_{46}\mu_4 &= (a_1, 0, a_3)^t \otimes (b_1, 0, b_3)^t. \end{aligned}$$

The vector $P_{46}\mu_0 = (1, 0, 0)^t \otimes (0, 1, 0)^t$ belonging to the range of σ'^{T_2} is linearly independent from the above vectors under partial complex conjugation on the second system.

Hence σ' is also bound entangled. Since $\theta(\rho)_{3,4} = 0$, $\theta(\sigma')_{3,4} = \frac{1}{2}$, i.e. $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\sigma')$, ρ and σ' are not local unitary equivalent.

Example 5: Consider the state Eq.(2) in Example 2. Let P_{24} act on the eigenvector $|\eta_5\rangle$. Then the new state

$$\sigma' = P_{24}\rho P_{24}^\dagger = \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 |\eta_i\rangle\langle\eta_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} (P_{24}|\eta_5\rangle\langle\eta_5|P_{24}^\dagger + \sum_{i=6}^8 |\eta_i\rangle\langle\eta_i|), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

is bound entangled. Namely, σ' is also PPT. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{24}\mu_1 &= (b_1, b_2)^t \otimes (c_1, 0, c_3, 0, 0, c_6, 0, c_8)^t, \\ P_{24}\mu_2 &= (b_1, 0)^t \otimes (c_1, 0, 0, c_2, c_5, c_6, 0, 0)^t, \\ P_{24}\mu_3 &= (0, b_2)^t \otimes (0, 0, c_3, c_4, 0, 0, c_7, c_8)^t. \end{aligned}$$

The vector $P_{24}\mu_0 = (1, 0)^t \otimes (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^t$ of $\text{range}(\sigma'^{T_2})$ is linearly independent from the above vectors under partial complex conjugation on the second system. Therefore σ' is also bound entangled. Since $\theta(\rho)_{4,5} = 0$, $\theta(\sigma')_{4,5} = \frac{1}{2}$, then $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\sigma')$. Thus ρ and σ' are not local unitary equivalent.

Example 6: Consider the bound entangled states ρ defined in Example 3. Let operator $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}$ act on the eigenvector $|\chi_1\rangle$. Then the following state is also bound entangled,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' &= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\chi_1\rangle\langle\chi_1|P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}^\dagger + |\chi_2\rangle\langle\chi_2|) \\ &+ \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{7k^2-4k} \sum_{i=3}^{7k^2-4k+2} |\chi_i\rangle\langle\chi_i|, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{2}{7k-2}. \end{aligned}$$

This can be seen as follows. Since $\sigma' = P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}\rho P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}^\dagger$, σ' is PPT. According to Theorem 2, we have that the vectors $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-2,3m-2}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-2,3n-2}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-2,3n-1}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-2,3n}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-1,3m-1}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-1,3n-1}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m,3m}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m-1,3n-2}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m,3n-2}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_{3m,3n}\rangle$, $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_k\rangle$ span the range of σ' . However, the vector $P_{(3k+1)(3k+3)}|\psi_0\rangle$ of $\text{range}(\sigma'^{T_2})$ is still linearly independent from the above vectors under partial complex conjugation on the second system. Thus σ' is bound entangled. Since $\theta(\rho)_{1,3} = \frac{1}{2k}$, $\theta(\sigma')_{1,3} = 0$, i.e. $\theta(\rho) \neq \theta(\sigma')$, ρ and σ' are not local unitary equivalent.

4 Conclusion and Discussion

We have presented a new construction of bound entangled states from given bound entangled states. The key operation is based on suitable action on the given bound entangled states. We have also generalized the method to allow action on the subsystems of the given

states. The approach gives rise to a series of bound entangled states from a given entangled one. Moreover, by choosing appropriate operators, the derived bound entangled states are shown to be local unitary inequivalent to the original bound entangled states.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work is supported by the China Scholarship Council, Simons Foundation 198129, the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11101017, 11275131, 11281137, 11271138 and 11531004), Beijing Natural Science Foundation Program and Scientific Research Key Program of Beijing Municipal Commission of Education (KZ201210028032) and the Importation and Development of High-Caliber Talent Project of Beijing Municipal Institutions (CITTCD201404067).

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